Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>IDU African-Americans</u> <u>IDU Hispanics</u>

IDU Whites

<u>s</u> Ranking Men: <u>1</u> Women: <u>5</u> <u>14b</u> <u>7</u>

Name of Intervention	Community Level HIV Intervention in Five Cities: Final Outcome Data from the CDC AIDS Community Demonstration Projects and Real AIDS Prevention Project (RAPP)
	CDC Compendium pgs 2, 13
Risk	Substance use
Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms
	Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All Subpopulations: Self-efficacy, perceived susceptibility, communication and negotiation skills, environmental facilitators (access to condoms and bleach kits)
Intended	Increase condom use with main and non-main partners.
Immediate	Increase disinfection of injecting equipment.
Outcomes	Improve self-efficacy
	Improve communication and negotiation skills
T	Decrease sharing equipment
Туре	Community Level Intervention
Setting	Street settings, public sex environments, community agencies, organizations,
	businesses, residential complexes and other community venues
Currently	No
provided?	
Rationale	This intervention has been proven to be effective with all populations, including
for selecting	injecting drug users, and targets the risk factor of unprotected sex. The factors
intervention:	influencing behaviors listed above are addressed in this intervention. The East
	Texas CPG suggests incorporating other factors influencing behavior for these
	populations, to include shame and guilt, substance use, knowledge of STDs, and
	self-esteem, into the role model stories, as well as having peer volunteers discuss these other factors with clients encountered during intervention activities.
	discuss these other factors with chefts effectiveled duffing intervention activities.
	1idu1

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>IDU African-Americans</u> Ranking Men: Women: 5

1 6 7 **IDU Hispanics** IDU Whites

Name of	AIDS Education for Drug Abusers: Evaluation of Short Term Effectiveness
Intervention	CDC Compendium p. 6
Risk	Substance use
Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All Subpopulations: Self-efficacy, perceived susceptibility
Intended	Increase condom use with main and non-main partners.
Immediate Outcomes	Increase disinfection of injecting equipment.
Outcomes	Improve self perception of risk Improve self-efficacy
	Decrease sharing equipment
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Inpatient drug detoxification and rehabilitation centers. Correctional facilities, particularly with substance abuse units.
Currently provided?	No
Rationale for selecting intervention:	This group level intervention was studied on and proven to be effective with drug users and targets drug- and sex-related behaviors. The factors influencing behaviors listed above are all addressed in this intervention. The Enhanced Educational Intervention provides skills building components needed by these subpopulations, including condom use exercises, role-playing and tension-release exercises.
	1idu2

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>IDU African-Americans</u> Ranking Men: Women: 5

1 6 7 **IDU Hispanics** IDU Whites

Name of	Turning Points: Reducing HIV Risk Behavior
Intervention	Fact Sheets p. 9
Risk	Substance use
Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms
	Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing	All subpopulations: Self-efficacy, perceived susceptibility
Factor(s) or FIBs	
Intended	Increase condom use with main and non-main partners.
Immediate	Increase disinfection of injecting equipment.
Outcomes	Improve self-efficacy
	Improve self perception of risk
Туре	Decrease sharing equipment Group Level Intervention with brief Individual Level Intervention
Туре	Group Level intervention with brief individual Level intervention
Setting	Not indicated
Currently	No
provided?	
Rationale	This intervention is specific to injecting drug users and focuses on improving
for selecting	unsafe needle-sharing practices. This intervention will not only address the
intervention:	factors influencing behavior listed above, but will allow intervention
	participants to practice relevant skills through role-play and hands on demonstrations.
	demonstrations.
	1idu3

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>IDU African-Americans</u>

Ranking Men: <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> Women: 5

IDU Hispanics IDU Whites

Name of	
Name of Intervention	Needle Exchange
Risk	Substance use
Behavior(s)	Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All Subpopulations: Self-efficacy, perceived susceptibility, environmental facilitators (access to clean needles, works)
Intended	Decrease sharing needles and works
Immediate	Increase disinfection of injecting equipment.
Outcomes	Improve self-efficacy
	Improve self perception of risk
	Improve access to clean works
Туре	Outreach
Setting	Community- or street-based program
Currently provided?	No
Rationale	This intervention's primary goal is to provide access to clean syringes for
for selecting	injecting drug users, including hormone, steroid, vitamin and insulin users.
intervention:	Sharing unsterile injection equipment was identified as a risk behavior
	exhibited by IDUs in the epi profile, and access is listed above as one of the factors that influences behavior. Although this intervention cannot be funded with federal funds at the present time, it nonetheless would be an effective intervention for all IDU populations in East Texas.
	1idu4

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>IDU African-Americans</u>

Ranking Men: 1 6 7 Women: 5

IDU Hispanics IDU Whites

Name of Intervention	15-month Follow-up of Women Methadone Patients Taught Skills to Reduce Heterosexual HIV Transmission
intervention	CDC Compendium p. 4
Risk Behavior(s)	Substance use Sex without condoms Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All Subpopulations: Self-efficacy, perceived susceptibility, communication and negotiation skills, environmental facilitators (access to condoms and bleach kits)
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use with main and non-main partners. Increase disinfection of injecting equipment. Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve self-efficacy Improve self perception of risk Increase access to condoms and bleach kits
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Methadone maintenance clinics
Currently provided?	No
Rationale for selecting intervention:	Proven to be effective with women methadone patients, this intervention would have to be adapted for IDU male populations; however, this can easily be accomplished without altering the intervention's core elements. This intervention focuses on the same factors influencing behavior identified in the needs assessment findings and the risk behaviors identified in the epi profile.
	1idu5

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: All high priority subpopulations, consistent with CDC Guidance,

September 1997

Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in the selected HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of	Prevention Case Management (PCM)
Intervention	
Risk	Multiple high risk behaviors consistent with HIV Prevention Case
Behavior(s)	Management Guidance, September 1997 by the CDC
	Substance use
	Sex without condoms
	Multiple partners
Influencing	Perceived susceptibility
Factor(s)	Fatalism
or FIBs	Self Efficacy
	Peer Pressure
	Cultural group norms
Intended	Increase condom use
Immediate	Decrease number of partners
Outcomes	Increase Self Esteem
	Referral for new HIV positives into Early Intervention Programs
	Referral of HIV positives into more intensive Intervention Programs that
	address the Factors Influencing the Risky Behavior.
Туре	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other locations
Currently	No
provided?	
Rationale	This intervention should target only high-risk individuals, whether HIV-positive
for selecting	or HIV-negative, with multiple, complex problems and risk-reduction needs.
intervention:	This intensive, client-centered prevention activity has the fundamental goal of
	promoting the adoption and maintenance of HIV risk-reduction behaviors. It is
	suitable for individuals seeking stability and regularity in their lives and/or
	individuals who are reaching an action step in dealing with health concerns.
	PCM should include 1) client recruitment and engagement, 2) screening and
	assessment of HIV and STD risks and medical and psychosocial service
	needs, 3) development of a client-centered prevention plan, 4) multiple
	session HIV risk-reduction counseling, 5) active coordination of services with
	follow-up, 6) monitoring and reassessment of client's needs, risks, and
	progress, and 7) discharge from PCM services upon attainment and
	maintenance of risk-reduction goals.
	maintenance of hot reduction goals.
	pcm

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: All BDTPS; all subpopulations; all races, ethnicities and ages
Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in the selected HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of	December 2 and the American Elizabeth	
Name of Intervention	Prevention Counseling/Partner Elicitation	
Risk	Substance use	
Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms	
	Multiple partners	
Influencing	Perceived susceptibility	
Factor(s)	Environmental facilitators (access to condoms and testing)	
or FIBs	Knowledge of STDs	
	Group or Cultural Norms	
Intended	Increase proportion of HIV-infected persons who know their status	
Immediate	Increase condom use	
Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills	
	Improve self perception of risk	
	Provide access to condoms and testing	
	Improve knowledge of STDs	
T	Reduce Number of sex partners	
Туре	Individual Level Intervention	
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other community-based locations	
Currently	Yes	
provided?		
Rationale	Counseling, testing, referral and partner services have been recommended	
for selecting	as an effective intervention for all populations in Texas. In the Centers for	
intervention:	Disease Control and Prevention's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through	
	2005, Goal 2 is to increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the U.S.	
	who know they are infected through voluntary counseling and testing. The	
	CDC's objectives to meeting this goal support the inclusion of this intervention	
	for all populations. These objectives include: improving access to voluntary,	
	client-centered counseling and testing in high seroprevalance populations and	
	increasing the number of providers who provide voluntary, client-centered	
	counseling and testing. The core elements of this intervention include risk	
	assessment, risk reduction plan, and the option to test for HIV either	
	anonymously or confidentially.	
	The Texas CPGs recommend the following strategies to promote PCPE:	
	1) Fact Sheet p. 31. Culturally Tailored HIV/AIDS Risk-Reduction Messages	
	Targeted to African-American Urban Women. This 20-minute video	
	increased the likelihood that women would view HIV as a personal risk, to	

- request condoms, to talk with friends about AIDS, and to get tested for HIV.
- 2) Fact Sheet p. 34Context Framing to Enhance HIV Antibody Testing Messages Targeted to African-American Women. This 25-minute video emphasizes the personal losses from not testing. Women were more likely to get tested and to talk to partners about testing after this video.
- 3) Single session HIV/AIDS informational education: basic informational sessions discussing risks, correct condom and bleach kit use, referrals and the like enhance participants willingness to test either during or after the session.
- 4) Bar outreach: sustained, consistent presence in a bar type setting enhances testing. The specific outreach that is known to work consisted of weekly presence in the bar, with an informational table, with staff present and interacting with bar managers, performers and patrons for 2-4 hours at a time. Testing was conducted at the bar or referral made to a community-based organization. Staff gained the trust of all through their sustained efforts.

pcpe

ALL HMAZs and LMAZ

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>HIV positive individuals</u> <u>All races, ethnicities, ages</u>

Ranking: HIGH

Name of Intervention	Effectiveness of an Intervention to Reduce HIV Transmission
	Risks in HIV-Positive People Appendix
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve coping skills Improve decision-making skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention is the sole group level intervention the East Texas CPG selected for HIV positive individuals of all ages. Although the CPG does not know the factors influencing behaviors for positive individuals, the CPG notes that the FIBS this intervention addressescommunication and negotiation skills, self-efficacywere FIBs in nearly every subpopulation in every MAZ, across races, ethnicities and ages; thus they would most likely be FIBs for HIV positives individuals in their respective subpopulations as well. This intervention provides opportunities to practice these skills as well.
	Positiv1

ALL HMAZs and LMAZ

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>HIV positive individuals</u> <u>All races, ethnicities, YOUTH</u>

Ranking: HIGH

Name of Intervention	Stay Healthy, Act Safe: Efficacy of a Preventive Intervention for Youths Living with HIV
	Fact Sheets p. 57
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex Multiple partners Substance use
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All BDTPs: Communication and negotiation skills Additional FIBS for MMS: Self-efficacy IDU Female: Self-efficacy IDU Male: Self-efficacy
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve coping skills Improve decision-making skills Reduce the harm of substance use on risky behaviors Increase self-efficacy skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Adolescent clinical care sites
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention significantly reduced the HIV transmission behaviors of HIV positive youth. The intervention uses the major factors influencing youth behavior found by the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills and self-efficacy. Interventions targeted specifically for HIV positive youth are needed to address not only the greater needs of positive individuals, but also the special needs of HIV positive youth. This intervention addresses both of these.
	Positiv2

ALL HMAZs and LMAZ

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: <u>HIV positive individuals</u> <u>All races, ethnicities, YOUTH</u>

Ranking: HIGH

Name of Intervention	Secondary Prevention for Youths Living with HIV
	Appendix
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex Substance use
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	All BDTPs of Youth: Communication and negotiation skills Additional FIBS for MMS: Self-efficacy IDU Female: Self-efficacy, interpersonal dynamics IDU Male: Self-efficacy
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve coping skills Reduce the harm of substance use on risky behaviors Increase self-efficacy skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Urban
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The intervention uses the major factors influencing youth behavior found by the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills, self-efficacy and interpersonal dynamics. Interventions targeted specifically for HIV positive youth are needed to address not only the greater needs of positive individuals, but also the special needs of HIV positive youth. This intervention addresses both of these.
	Positiv3

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: Youth, all races/ethnicities Ranking: Same as corresponding BDTP in the HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Be Proud! Be Responsible! Reductions in HIV Risk-associated Sexual Behaviors among Black Male Adolescents: Effects of an AIDS Prevention Intervention CDC Compendium p.20
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex Multiple partners Substance Use
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self-efficacy Communication and negotiation skills Skills Knowledge (safe sex, basic HIV, STD information, where to test)
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Reduce number of partners Increase correct condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	On school property after hours; adaptable to settings other than on school property
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention has been proven to increase condom use and reduce the number of sex partners, which are major risk behaviors for youth. The intervention addresses the major factors influencing behaviors found in the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills, self-efficacy and skillsthrough role-play, practicing correct condom use and information about risks associated with injection drug use and specific sexual activities. The intervention is done with a peer group, thus creating a peer environment and reinforcing healthy social and group norms. The East Texas CPG found this 5-hour, one session intervention to be very do-able, while still being proven effective.
	Youth1

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: Youth, all races/ethnicities
HIV negative and positive

Ranking: <u>Same as corresponding</u> BDTP in the HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of Intervention	BART (Becoming A Responsible Teen. Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention to Reduce African-American Adolescents' Risk for HIV Infection. CDC Compendium p.25
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self-efficacy Communication and negotiation skills Skills Knowledge (safe sex, basic HIV, STD information, where to test)
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	A public health clinic serving low-income families
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention has been proven to increase condom use and lower the frequency of unprotected sex, which are major risk behaviors for youth in all BDTPs. The intervention also significantly delayed the onset of sexual activity for abstinent youth. The intervention addresses the major factors influencing youth behaviors found in the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills, self-efficacy and skills.
	Youth2

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: Youth, all races/ethnicities
HIV negative and positive

Ranking: <u>Same as corresponding</u> BDTP in the HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Focus on Kids. A Randomized, Controlled Effectiveness Trial
name of intervention	of an AIDS Prevention Program for Low0Income African-
	American Youths
D: 1 D 1 ()	CDC Compendium p.24
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s)	Self-efficacy
or FIBs	Communication and negotiation skills Skills
	Knowledge (safe sex, basic HIV, STD information, where to test)
	Access (to condoms, referrals, testing)
Intended Immediate	Increase condom use
Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Recreation centers associated with public housing developments; rural campsite setting
Is this intervention	No
currently being	
provided in your	
planning area?	
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention has been proven to significantly increase condom use, a major risk behavior for youth in all BDTPs. The intervention addresses the major factors influencing youth behaviors found in the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills, self-efficacy, skills, knowledge and access. The East Texas CPG felt this intervention is important as it builds on already established friendship groups, thus reinforcing healthy behavior in the youths' social network.
	Youth3

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: Youth, all races/ethnicities

HIV negative and positive

Ranking: <u>Same as corresponding</u> BDTP in the HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of Intervention	ARREST: AIDS Risk Reduction Education and Skills Training
	Program Fact Sheets p.52
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex Substance use
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self-efficacy Communication and negotiation skills Perceived susceptibility
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase correct condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills and assertiveness Increase perception of risk Change attitudes
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Community based agencies
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	This intervention has resulted in a significant change in AIDS attitudes and increases in risk reduction skills and perceived risk for youth. The intervention addresses the major factors influencing youth behaviors found in the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—communication and negotiation skills, self-efficacy, and perceived susceptibility. The East Texas CPG noted the importance of the skills building exercises for decision-making communication, refusal and assertiveness skills, included in this intervention and the fact that the intervention addresses drug use behaviors.

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: Youth, all races/ethnicities HIV negative and positive Ranking: Same as corresponding BDTP in the HMAZ/LMAZ

Name of Interreption	Comparison of Education various Dahaviard Okilla Training
Name of Intervention	Comparison of Education versus Behavioral Skills Training
	Interventions in Lowering Sexual HIV -Risk Behavior of
	Substance-Dependent Adolescents
	Fact Sheets p.64
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex
	Multiple partners
	Substance use
	STDs
	Sex trade (HIV positive youth)
	Partner at risk (HIV positive youth)
Influencing Factor(s)	Self-efficacy
or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility
	Additional FIB for IDU females: Interpersonal dynamics
Intended Immediate	Increase correct condom use
Outcomes	Improve communication and negotiation skills and
	assertiveness
	Increase perception of risk
	Change attitudes
Туре	Group Level Intervention
Setting	Substance Abuse Clinic (residential)
Is this intervention	No
currently being	
provided in your	
planning area?	
Rationale for	To target substance-dependent youth. Substance use is a
Selecting this	major risk factor for acquiring and transmitting HIV among
Intervention:	youth and this intervention is specific for those youth in a
	setting where multiple sessions can be accomplished. The
	intervention also addresses major factors influencing youth
	behaviors found in the East Texas CPG Needs Assessment—
	self-efficacy, and perceived susceptibility and for IDU females,
	interpersonal dynamics. This intervention resulted in
	decreases in sexual risk activities such as exchanging sex for
	money or drugs, casual sex and sex with high-risk partners;
	addressing these activities is particularly important for HIV
	positive youth.
	Youth 5